

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

REPORT NO

INFORMATION REPORT

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INTELLOFAX 18

COUNTRY Bulgaria

DATE DISTR. 25 JAN 52

SUBJECT The Gorbunov Ore Mines in the Smolyan
and Zlatograd Areas

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SUPPLEMENT TO
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1. The Gorubso Mines were formerly known as the Pirin Mining A.G.. The mine management is in Kurdzhali. The director of the Gorubso Mines is a certain Mustakov, who is of Soviet nationality. Mustakov is 35 years old, of average height, fat, and almost bald. The main flotation installation is in Kurdzhali where the ore is ground, washed, and distributed. In Kurdzhali there is also an automobile-repair workshop with a machine section (with lathes, boring machines et cetera) where new parts are manufactured, a workshop for repairing diesel motors, electromotors, charging batteries, and repairing installations, as well as other auxiliary workshops. The entire production of the Gorubso Mines is forwarded to the USSR.
2. The First Mining Administration is situated in the Borieva Reka Mine approximately six kilometers south of Madan village, Smolyan area. The Konski Dol, Krushev Dol, and Petrovitsa Mines come under the First Mining Administration. The chief of the First Mining Administration is a certain Domashenkov, a White Russian approximately 35 years old who has fair hair and who resides with his wife at the Borieva Reka Mine. The head mining engineer is a certain Gorarev, a White Russian approximately 45 years old, of average height and black hair who resides at the mine. The chief technician of the mines is Alexandur Petrov, alias "Sasho", age 35, of average height, black hair, who lives with his family at the mine, and who is a member of the Communist Party. In 1949, there were approximately eight hundred miners in the First Mining Administration.

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3. Ore is obtained from 5 or 6 mines and other mines are now being exploited. The ore is located at depths of 250 m., 150 m., 100 m., 50 m., and less. The ore is loaded in small mine cars, which weigh four hundred kilograms empty, pulled by a small locomotive which takes them to the station where there are six bunkers for collecting the ore and an electric cracker for crushing the ore. From the bunkers the crushed ore is transported to Kurdzhali by aerial cable cars. It is presumed that the daily output of the mine is two hundred fifty tons.

4. In the Borieva Reka Mine there are approximately twenty trucks: seven naphtha MAZ trucks, Russian model, provided with automatic oil-driven unloading mechanism, which are used to transport ore from the Petrovitsa, Konski Dol, and Krushev Dol Mines, lumber from Smolyan and Chepelare, to carry material to Kurdzhali, and to provide the mines with cement and other construction material; eight 2-ton trucks with gas engines, 25X1B provided with automatic oil-driven unloading mechanism, which are used for the same purposes as the 25X1B above-mentioned trucks; five 3-ton trucks, with gas engines, Soviet model.

5. At the Borieva Reka Mine there is a machine workshop with three lathes and two boring machines for manufacture of parts to be used in the mine, a blacksmith shop for repair of the tools and drills used in mining the ore, and a carpenter's shop for preparing the wooden supports for the shafts.

6. The mine is guarded by fifteen militiamen, a senior militiaman and a militia lieutenant. For single miners, there are three 3-story barracks each of which has twenty rooms, and there are eight buildings for families.

7. The Second Mining Administration is housed in the Gudurska Mine, approximately 4 or 5 kilometers northwest of the Erva Reka village, Zlatograd area. Until 6 or 7 February 1951, the chief of the second Mining Administration was Misha Makarov, a White Russian, about 50 years old, tall, fair hair. After 6-7 February he was replaced by a certain Simonov, approximately 40 years old, short, fair hair, residing with his family at the mine. The chief engineer of the mine is Ivan Ivanovich, a White Russian, approximately 35 years old, tall, with reddish hair, residing with his family at the mine. The chief technician is Ganchev, approximately 28, short brown hair, residing with his family at the mine, Communist Party member.

8. The ore is obtained from 5 or 6 mines, and there are others which are now being exploited. The ore is dug at a level of 250 m., 150 m., 100 m., or less under the ground. The ore is loaded on small mine cars pushed by hand and is then poured into a big bunker from which it is transported by aerial cable cars to the Borieva Reka Mine where it is crushed and forwarded to Kurdzhali. There are approximately six hundred miners employed at the Gudurska Mine, and the daily output of the mine is presumably approximately one hundred fifty tons of iron ore.

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9. There are sixteen trucks at the Guduraka Mine: three naphtha 7-ton MZ trucks with automatic dumping mechanism, Soviet model; eight 2½- and 2-ton MZ gasoline trucks with automatic dumping mechanism; three 3-ton ZIS-5 gasoline trucks; one 4-ton ZIS-150 gasoline truck, and one 3-ton Ford gasoline truck.
10. There is a machine workshop with a lathe, a boring machine, and two shapers, a welding installation, an electric welding installation; a smithy, a carpenter's shop; and other smaller auxiliary workshops.
11. The mine is guarded by twenty militiamen, two senior militiamen, and a militia lieutenant. There is an eight-room barracks for the miners.
12. The Third Mining Administration is situated in Srednogortsi village, Smolyan area. The Boeva Mine (formerly the Rudopski Metal Mine) is in the Boeva region, Smolyan area. The chief of the Third Mining Administration, Boeva Mine, is a certain Mandzhukov, of Sofia, approximately 35 years old, tall, black hair, Communist, residing at the mine. The chief technician of the Boeva Mine is a certain Radunchev, approximately 28 years old, tall, brown hair, Communist, residing at the mine.
13. There are approximately four hundred miners at the Boeva Mine, and on 10 February 1951 approximately two hundred trudovaks were assigned for work at the mine and are residing there. There are three underground mines from which the ore is taken; it is loaded on small hand drawn mining cars and is then collected in a bunker, from which it is transported by the Second Mining Administration trucks to the Borieva Reka Mine.
14. The Sveti Georgi Mine, situated two kilometers from the Boeva Mine, is under the Third Mining Administration. The mine is guarded by ten militiamen and a senior militiaman.
15. The largest flotation installation is in Kurdzhali where the ore is ground, washed, and distributed. There is also a flotation installation in the Srednogortsi village, Smolyan area. In Madan, Smolyan area, there is another flotation installation under construction. The ore contains lead, pyrite, copper, zinc and other admixtures. The mines are in the border area, and a travel permit is needed to enter or leave them. The miners have one year permits which are similar to identity cards and are issued by the Militia Office at the mines.

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2. [REDACTED] Comment: Information on the Gorubso Mines was previously disseminated as [REDACTED].

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